fon. The trigonometrical fact that the natural since one-twelfth of circumference is axactly one-half of natural, demonstrates the necessity of dividing the circumference into 12 parts, as it is divided in the 12 sats of the Zodiac. The day must likewise be discass of the Zodiac. The day must likewise be discass of the Zodiac in dispensable. To others the clange will be easy, after the centuries of experience we have had in the ratio in currency (shillings and pence), in measures (feet and inches), and in numbers (dozena and gross), and partially in weights (onnees and gross), and apothecarries weight); in all of which cases even the incongraity with our notation has fulfied to displace the more natural duedecimal division. We have metely to add an X for a ten and a A for an cieven (the latter being formed merely by division. We have metely to add an X for a ten and a A for an eleven (the latter being formed merely by usiting the tops of the strokes 11), and we have our new notation complete. The change will be one of immense labor, I admit; but so would be any change for the generation making it. I will only add that srithmetic trigonometric logarithmic, astronomic and other requisite tables, are atready in process of construction, and have some of them been published.

[II. M. P.

MAIL FAILURES AT THE WEST.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: We are badly treated here as to our New-York mails. Our letters and newspapers miss day after day, until patience is exhausted. The whole thing can be remedied by your Postmaster, and will be, if he will send the Indianapolis mail by Philadel-

phia and Pittsburgh The quarrels and competition between the New-York and Eric and New-York Central Railways cause delays at Dunkirk, by missing connection. There should, for mail convenience and certainty, be from should, for mail convenience and certainty, be from one to two hours' time given there, between the arrival and departure of the trains. So long a route as from New-York (either way) to Dunkirk should have more time at its end, to allow for accidents and many mayoidable causes of delay. As it is, there is but 30 minutes to mend all the lost stitches in 461 miles—and hepce our difficulty. Give us the mail through Philaciphia and Pittsburgh, and there is no fear of missing connection over six hours, and but little danger of that, except at Gallion, Ohio. Our Philadelphia mail is very regular, always.

that, except at Gamas, Onco.

Is very regular, always.

Besides, this Philadelphia route is the correct one for our mail. It is nearest by many miles, and is by far the most direct. It is well enough to send Cleveland and Northern mail matter by the New York reads, but Indianapolis mails have no business away was the Lakes. Yours, &c... Yours, &c., up at the Lakes. Indianapolis, July 2, 1857.

NEW FRUIT DESTROYER.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sir: Instead of attempting a description of an insect that is "death" on fruit in this section, I send the

"critter" itself, inclosed with this in a sealed envelope, à la "glutin," of Massachusetts notoriety. The work of this insect you will readily perceive from the densely-covered leaf I send, always upon the under side. The leaf curls and crisps, as with frost or

under side. The leaf curls and crisps, as with frost or fire—then the fruit wilts and withers and falls to the ground. This leaf is from a young, thrifty plum-tree, Icaded down with fruit, that three days ago gave every promise of an unusual yield, but is now rapidly decaying, as though struck with death.

You will regard my letter as imperfect, perhaps, unless I add that no effectual remedy is known. Salphur is used with indifferent success. One man, losing his patience, strewed dry straw under his currants, and with a lighted match sent both insect and currants to destruction together. Many large, healthy clumps of door-yard shrubbery look more like November than July.

Crops generally look well—very well—corn excepted—though for that there is "time enough yet." No "corn nights" so far, however. The long, cold Spring rains compelled many farmers to replant their gardens, but I believe they count this no serious loss.

Moriah. Esser Co., N. Y., July 3, 1837.

JULY PERIODICALS.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER

The new dress and enlarged form of this number may be regarded as typical of the spirit which has been infused into its pages. It comes to us with a more profound scholarship, a higher sense of human interests, and a broader catholicism of tone than for sometime past have marked its character, although it has seldem failed heretofore in its loyalty to freedom, and in its union of literary taste with religious discussion. The present editors, Rev. F. H. Hedge and Rev. E. E. Hale, are each men of rare intellectual gifts and of large accomplishments—one distinguished for his erucite philosophical culture, and his combination of the poetic temperament with logical acumen and severe judgment-the other remarkable for the extent and accuracy of his information, his sound practical sense, his interest in public affairs, and his liberal sympathies. In the first article of this number, Mr. Brooks's translation of "Faust" receives a critical examination, highly favorable, in the main, to that skillful performance, while the original work is made the subject of some lucid and sagacious comments. The next articl is a well-considered essay on the latest phase of Comte's Positive Philosophy, with several interesting details on the personal character and present condition of that bold thinker. The following description of Mr. Comte in his declining years will be new to most of

Come in his declining years will be new to most of our readers:

As we might expect, the lonely old man is lonelier now than ever. While, as a mode of thought, Positivism, more and more affects the mind of thinking man (often while they are hostile and unaware), and has already a considerable body of literature of its own, with groups of professed disciples—as a mode of worship and faith it can scarcely be said to have mustered its two or three. There is something that might move the most hostile critic to compunction, in the artless exposure of his intellectual solitude. Many, who have accepted gratefully his services in the domain of science, decline his guidance in the domain of faith. Disciples of his school seek no communion in his church. Of the more eminent expounders of his doctrine, one remains in cultured conservatism; one plunges into revolutionary radicalism; while a third protests, on Christian grounds, against his entire social and religious scheme. Once and again he has designated in his own mind his successor in the high-priesthood of humanity; but each has been found wanting, or else impracticable. Still, with a self-confidence we might almost call sublime, he bates no jet of his faith in his own "unparalleled mission." "Placed alone at the Occidental point of view," he registers his verdict as absolutely as if he sat on the tribunal of all the ages. Deprived of the last slender stipend of official support, he accepts the friendly contributions for his subsistence, as "a free subsidy, voluntarily founded" for the endowment of his sacerdotal office. Already he has "solemaized, as Priest of Humanity, the three chief social sacraments," those, namely, concerning birth, marriage and death. His religion has already its catchism and creed, its ritual of worship, and its cal ender of saints. His modest quarters in the Rue Monsieur le Prince, are "the hoty domicile, where arose and was fulfilled the religious evolution of Positivism, whose sacred rites shall continue to be there my history and the cono As we might expect, the lonely old man is lonelier

the contert angel-guardian 1s a name which he has chosen to associate most intimately and constantly with his own, and which, more than any other, furtishes the key to this curious autobiography. At the very outset we find the work dedicated "To the

pacred memory of my eternal friend, Madame Clotilde de Vaux who died, under my eyes, April 5, 1846, in the beginning of her thirty second year. Graticude, Sorrow, Resignation. She is his "unchauging companion," his "cherished pupil," his "worthy colpanion," taking the place "at once, of sister, spouse and daughter. She shall live in history, like Daute's Beatrice, a type of the purest and sweetest womanhood, shesiding its angelic influence upon the sterner path of masculine labor.

As nearly as we make out, Madame Clotilde was a young woman separated from her husband by the path of masculine labor.

As nearly as we make out, Madame Clotilde was a young woman separated from her hu-band by the "civil death" of -ome offense which condemned him to public penalty. Left to the freedom which Paris offers to blooming widowhood, but prevented by the law from forming a new connection, she falls under the complete influence—"a holy intimacy, at once paternal and fraternal"—of our stoical recluse, which continued, spite of the resistance of her family, for about a year previous to her death. Apparently, in closeness and tenderness, the union was about equivalent to a betrothal, which (from some hints) might in due season have been crowned by a "solemn legal adoption," whether as wife or daughter. With the terms in which it is spoken of before us, and with M. Comte's constant professions of a singularly ascetic and austere morality, the relation of a father to a grown up and intelligent child—of Cicero to Hortensia—perhaps expresses it still more nearly. The tender and saddened remembrance of this affection seems to have roused and insensibly blended with the sweeter memories of childhood, so as to affect the whole type and tone of his meditations. His filial tenderness, the early lessons of worship, saints, angels, and the sweet human images that cluster about the thought of Catholic devotion, seem all to have had a part, along with this, in effecting that "moral regeneration" essential to his later task. Personal and domestic love, pent up through forty years of solitude and loss, suddenly ascerts its imperious sway. Left solitary again, he finds the current of his being changed. The heart has resumed the rightful mastery of intellect. And what seemed the most sterile and negative of creeds blossons into a ritual, which strives to reproduce all that in the Roman Church has won the devoted and passionate fondness of its worshipers.

The remaining articles of most general interest are

The remaining articles of most general interest are

on "Public Amusements," "The Dred Scott Case,"

and "James Martineau," and an excellent review of

current literature at the close. (Sold by C. S. Francis

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW. The opening article of this number is a review of

the editor, Mr. Charles Francis Adams, is com-

mended for his rectitude of purpose, his unwearied re-

ight afforded by the discoveries of modern science.

The Geography of Palestine" is the subject of a

learned essay, condensing the results of Dr. Robinson's

extensive researches, with some discriminating stric-

tures on his conclusions. The articles on "Sacred

Latin Poetry" and on "Greek Proverbs" exhibit

much curious learning in different departments of in-

vestigation. "Trees and their Uses" presents a popular view of an agreeable subject. Haven's "Archæ ology of the United States" contains a variety of antiquarian lore. "The Imagination in Mathematics" is

an ingenious and profound disquisition on the mental faculties employed by the votary of mathesis. Dr.

Turnbull's "Life Pictures" is favorably commented on; and the number closes with several brief notices,

in which the kindly tolerance of the editor is sometimes

more conspicuous than his critical discrimination

FROM THE UPPER MISSOURI-A TEN

MONTHS TRIP.

From The St. Louis Republican

Through the courtesy of Captain Samuel A. Turner

of the government steamer D. H. Morton, which ar rived here on Saturday afternoon from a ten months' trip to Fort Pierre, on the Upper Missouri, we are en-

abled to lay before our renders an account, condensed from the "log," of the incidents and accidents of the

The D. H. Morton left St. Louis on the morning of

the 19th of September, 1856, and proceeded on her

course without material interruption until the 11th day

of October, when she struck a snag, a few : iles below

Nebraska City. By this accident a hole was broken on the port knuckle under the pennant shackle hole,

of the dimensions of twenty-four by sixteen inches. She was immediately headed to the nearest bar and

the carpenter and engineer set to work to build a bulk

head around the hole. Before they could succeed in

On the 25th of December 11 Smutty Bear's Camp from a nunting excursion, and were in a nearly famished condition. They crowded around the boat and picked

dition. They crowded around the boat and picked up the corn and decayed potatoes that had been scattered around. The snow was so deep that their usual supply of game was cut off, and the wolves and foxes were too scarce to supply their wants.

On the 24th of January, the royagenrs experienced a tremendous gale, during which the cabin was shifted about four inches, notwithstanding they had taken the precaution to secure the pilot house and "texas" with guys to the shore and ice, and to rig extra iron rods connecting the first to the boiler deck. The swaying of the cabin to and fro seemed to cause the hull to open. Many of the seams above the light watermark showing daylight.

of the cabin to and fro seemed to cause the hull to open. Many of the seams above the light watermark showing daylight.

On the 3d of February they experienced another heavy gale, and more of the Yankton Sioux came in from hunting, not overloaded with game. They reported great scarcity of buffale and elk, many of them having taken no more than enough to supply their immediate wants. Extreme cold had caused them much suffering and loss of many of their animals, and some of the band had been frozen to death. They made such constant appeals for bread that they were very annoying, and there was no means of supplying them. They were obliged to subsist entirely on corn which had been cached in the vicinity during the Fall. They informed the officers that this would not last them until the new corn came in, and that in the mean time they must subsist on roots and what game they might chance to get.

On the 6th of February, they were visited by deci-

them until the new corn came in, and that in the mean time they must subsist on roots and what game they might chance to get.

On the 6th of February, they were visited by decidedly the most severe storm of the season, and looked every moment to see their cabin swept off. "Lashing upon lashing" no doubt saved it. The night was spent in watching the issue, prepared to meet the worst. On the following morning, the gale abated somewhat its fury, and the men were sent to the Island below for fuel. The wind soon rose again, however, and the crew on their return lost their way in the blinding snow-storm. They were going in an opposite direction and would not have found the boat again had it not been for the assistance of a friendly Indian who heard their outeries and acted as their guide. Some of the party returned with their feet badly frost bitten. The snow at this time was level with the guards of the boat clear acroes the river. In order to chop down trees for fuel, the men were obliged to stand waist deep in the snow. At the period of which we speak, in consequence of the searcity of provisions, only one ration per day was served. This was entirely insufficient to satisfy the keen appetite engendered by the peculiarities of the climate. They remained thus hibernated, and suffering many vicissitudes and privations from cold and hunger, until the 22d of March, when the ice broke, and they were again afteat. The premained thus hibernated, and suffering many vicissitudes and privations from cold and hunger, until the 22d of March, when the ice broke, and they were again afteat. The premained thus hibernated, and suffering many vicissitudes and privations from cold and hunger, until the 22d of March, when the ice broke, and they were again afteat. The steamer was in imminent danger of being wrecked every moment. The vessel, however, was rescued from this new peril, and after encountering many obstacles from ice and storms, they reached Fort Randall on the list of May, and Fort Pierre on the 11th of the same month. On

stated, last Saturday. Notwithstanding the many per-ils and hardships of this tedious trip, the men, gener-ally, preserved excellent health and spirits, and, with the exception of their browned and weather-besten countenances, look none the worse for wear.

(Sold by C. S. Francis & Co.)

terfock last evening. She left Superior City on Mon-day. The tee has nearly all disappeared from the Lake, there being but a very little outside of Mar-quette. On her way down the Starsaw no ice, it hav-ing gone over to the North Shere. Met the Illinois just below the Sault, and the Iron City in Detroit River.

Everything begins to wear a lively appearance along the shore. Mines are prosperous, business active, and vegetation coming forward fuely.

Shafts have been sunk at the Norwich Mine until

mass copper was struck.

A new river steamer, the Miner, has been put on the Ontonagou River. She runs from American Land-

From LARE SUPERIOR .- The North Star reached

ing to Ontonagon.

The Ontonagon District is using ten thousand kegs

f powder annually. The Pewabic Mine, at Portage Lake, a new concern is in a very promising condition, and its proprietors think that it is rising mere in proportion to its size

than any mine in the upper country.

Nothing has yet been heard of the schooner As Medbury, bound down with over 200 tuns of copper ore for this place. She has been out from Cleveland over fifty days.

[Cleveland Herald, 3d inst.

MRS. DICKSON'S NEW PETTICOAT .- A meek, quiel Ains. Dickson's New Petricoat.—A meek, quiet-looking petson, calling himself John Dickson, was de-tected on Friday in the very act of stealing a large roll of red flannel from the door of a dry goods store in Eighth street. He did not deny the fact, but at-tempted to pulliate his offense by the following ad-dress to the Mayor:

"Sir, I confees I did take the flannin: but when you

hear why I took it, you will say that I am an unfortu-nate man, and ought to be pitied. My wife says to

nate man, and ought to be pitied. My wife says to me vesterday morning:

"John, I've gotas two dollar note, Bark of Harrisburg (rays she): I made it by washing and ironing, and I want you to go and buy me eight yardsof flannin—red flannin (says she)—to make me two petiticats, for the Spring is backwards (says she), and the weather keeps cool, and I havn't a rag that's fit to wear. And mind you don't lose the money nor go near any grogshop (says she), for you know your weakness; and don't you get into conversation with any other loafers as you are going along on this errand.

"So I took the money—the two dollar note (I did)—and set out, and went three squares around to keep clear of a groggery that's in the upper end of our street; and that's the way I missed it; for in t'other street I met Joe Hinson. Says Joe:

"Jack, where you're bound?"

the "Life and Works of John Adams," in which search, and his excellent historical style. This is fol-lowed by an article on Professor Draper's "Physi-ology," treating the mechanism of vital actions in the

street; and that's the way I missed it; for in t'other street I met Joe Hinson. Says Joe:

"Jack, where you're bound?"

"Says I—'to get eight yards of quarter dollar flanpin' to make my wife two petiticoats.

"Says he—'Dock the old woman half a yard, and
let's have a couple of glasses of toddy. It's only
making the petiticoats a little shorter (says he,) and
she's got a handsome pair of ankles, she won't mind
having a scant pattern.'

"Well, I thought half a yard of flannin wouldn't
make much difference, so in we went to the hotel,
changed the note, drank a glass spiece, and that put
us in the notion of more (it did), and Joe drank, and
drank, and in less than an hour I'll be switched if I
had fwenty-five cents left out of two dollars. Well,
what could I do then? I ax any reasonable man what
could I do? I couldn't go home without the flannin,
and I couldn't buy it without the money. So I hooked
belt of it (I did), that's a fact, and I'm not ashamed
to acknowledge it, for nothing else could be done; and
if I had't been ashbed my old woman should have a belf of it [1 did], that is a fact, and I in it assumes to acknowledge it, for nothing else could be done; and if I hadn't been nabbed my old woman should have had six red flannel petticoats instead of two she sent me after; and that's the whole story.

Dickson was committed, in default of bail, to answer for the larceny. [Philadelphia Sunday Mercury.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

MONDAY, July 6 .- Ald. CLASCY, President, in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and

approved.

A message was received from the Mayor in relation to the late decision sustaining the new Police bill. A copy will be found in the proceedings of the Council man.

to the late decision sustaining the new Police bill. A copy will be found in the proceedings of the Councilmen.

Ald. Turker thought the Board should not receive this document. It was not a proper communication, and ought not to be sustained. Much of it was incendiary and false; but if the members persisted he hoped a sufficient number of copies would be printed so that the people of the State could read it.

Ald. Monreilan moved that 5,000 be printed. Ald. Wilson moved for 10,000, which was carried.

Message from the Mayor inclosing a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce to have a time and weather observatory erected on the Battery. Referred.

Resolutions.—The Great Eastern—By Ald. Claney—In relation to the genius and enterprise of English mechanics in the construction of the steamship Great Eastern; authorizing the Mayor to appoint a messenger to proceed to England and present a series of resolutions on the subject; also, charts and soundings of the entrance of the harbor of New-York; also, that the sum of \$2,500 be appropriated for the expenses of the messenger who shall be charged with the custody and care of this commission. On motion this was laid over for two days.

The Police Station-Houses.—Alderman Valentine of the Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police for auitable secommodation for the Police force now under their direction, was declined by a majority vote, acting unde their direction, was declined by a majority vote, acting unde the instructions of distinguished counsel; and, whereas, by the decision of the Court of Appeals, the validity of the bill 1 clearly established; and, whereas, it is inexpedient that the city should be called upon to pay for two sets of Police property—Therefore.

Resolved, That all the Station-Houses and property therein, telegraph apparatus, now or lately used by the Police Department of this city, be given into the possession and for the use of the

head around the hole. Before they could succeed in stopping the leak the water had gained three feet in the hull. In the evening a light bulkhead was completed, and the boat getting under way succeeded in reaching the saw-mill about half a mile below Nebraska City. Here, it was discovered that there was no lumber at the mill of the proper character to repair the damage, and the carpenter was dispatched to the woods, where he cut a tree which was brought to the mill and fashioned into the proper shape. On the 19th of October the steamer again Resolved, That all the Station-Houses and property therein, telegraph apparatus, now or lately used by the Folice Department of this city, be given into the possession and for the use of the Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Folice, and that the offices lately occupied by the Chief of Folice, be assigned for the use of the Deputy Superintendent of the Metropolitan Folice, if the Board so desire.

Ald. TUCKER and BLUNT contended for this. Ald. MONEGHAN and WILSON spoke for a reference, and the subject was referred to the Police Committee, with instructions to report by Thursday or Monday.

The Death of Ex-Secretary Marcy.—Resolutions from the Councilmen on the death of Mr. Marcy were received and concurred in.

The Crystal Polace.—The report of the Committee on Lands and places, allowing the Receiver of the Crystal Palace until the 1st of May, 1858, to remove that structure, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Communication from Mr. Devlin, nominating two shape. On the 19th of October the steamer again got under way, and on the 29th came in sight of the Omaha village at the foot of Blackbird Hills. They soon began to meet frozen ice, and on the 39th of December were frozen up at Yankton Village, or what is better known as "Smutty Bear's Camp," about two miles below the mouth of D'Arc Creek, 1,250 miles above St. Louis, and 80 miles below Fort Randall. During the entire trip, up to this point, the wind blew almost a gale every day, and the weather was intensely cold. Finding they were ice-bound, the officers and crew made preparations for passing the Winter as best they could. The chimnes were taken down, the rigging stowed away and everything got in readiness for Winter quarters.

On the 25th of December, twenty lodges of Yankton Sioux Indians came into Smutty Bear's Camp from a

Communication from Mr. Devlin, nominating tw

surveyors for the Street Department—confirmed.

Debates on the Mayor's Manifesto.

Ald. TUCKER—I move that that paper be returned

Ald. Moneghan—I move that the communication be received, and 5,000 copies struck off.

Ald. Tucker—I move that 2,500 be the number.

Phere is no necessity for printing 5,000—it is not worth

There is no necessity for printing 3,000—a is not work
the paper.

Ald. Willson—I make an amendment of 10,000.

Ald. Tucker—It is a buncombe communication
Much of it is false—much of it is false.

President—Order, order.

Ald. Willson—Make it 10,000.

Ald. Jucker—Make it 100,000.

Ald. Jackson—What is the substance of the com-

munication?
The PRESIDENT recited a portion of it.
Ald JACKSON—I move that the amendment to the amendment be laid upon the table.
Lost, 8 to 14—Corwin, Healy, Tucker, Griffiths, Blunt, Valentine, Owen and Drake voting in the affir-

mative.

The original question was then put and carried-

14 to 8.

On the Resolution giving up the City Station House

On the Resolution giving up the City Station Houses to the Police Commissioners,
Ald. Wilson and Moneghan, in one breath, moved that it be referred to the Committee on Police.
Ald. Tucker—I hope it will be acted upon at once. Those station houses are now idle, and the Commissioners are debarred communication by telegraph. It is necessary that this thing should be acted upon at once. I hope that the resolution will pass. I move that it be adopted at once.

President—The chair cannot entertain the amendment—the question is on the reference.

PRESIDENT—The chair cannot entertain the amendment—the question is on the reference.

Ald, BLUST—I can see no cause why this should be referred to a committee. Look at the hands the station houses are now in, Sir. Many of them are open. I see no reason for delay. Why not have these houses given to those gentlemen, and have them properly fixed up at once? I hope the matter will not be referred, and on that I call the ayes and noes.

Ald, MONEGHAN—After the gentlemen of the Eighth and Fifteenth have got off these buncome speeches, I want to remind them that both of them are in the habit of calling for reference on all other papers; but this sort is likely to create a little buncome in the nigger journals that we have round town.

President CLANCY—The gentleman will confine himself to the question.

himself to the question.

Ald. Monegnan—I intend to, Sir; I hope the reso

Add. MONEGHAK—I intend to, Sir; I hope the resolution will be referred.

Add. TUCKER—This is an important matter. As the gentleman of the Fifteenth states, many of those houses are without any one to take charge of them. If a new organization is to be put in operation, let it be so. But I think that the Mayor, instead of locking up those houses on Friday night, ought to have said to the Commissioners, now the old police is dissolved, and the city is without protection; you are not organized, so take charge of these Station-Houses; take charge of the city property until some action of the charge of the city property until some action of the Common Council. But he did not do so. He said to his captains, take charge of that property. He did not let anybody get in those houses. If the Common Council believe that it is for the interest of the city to

lock them up, and keep them tocked up. I care nothing about it. It will only cuff the city in debt so many thousand dollars more. I should suppose that the members of this Board ought to he the fast ones to do members of this Board ought to be the fast ones to do
if at. Now let those gentlemen take those StationHouses. Let the city have the benefit of it. I understand that some of the officers in charge of them said
they would sheet the first man that came in. I do
hope that this measure will be settled to-night. There
is no money to be saved by a reference, if there was
the Board would be ready enough to pass it now.
Aid Jackson—The city is in such excitement now
that me hould do everything to allay excitement.

that we should do everything to allay excitement. I move to amend by adding, with instruction to report on Wednesday rext.

Ald. Wilson—I hope the amendment of the Alder.

on Wednesday reat.

Ald, Wit sow—I hope the amendment of the Alderman of the Tweifth will not prevail. I do not think it right for any gentleman to insist upon any report so speedily. That petition is rather important. It is asking us to give to strangers, or to foreigners from Albany, our station-houses. I do not see why that petition should not be referred to the Committee without any special time being adopted. I hope that it may be referred to the Committee, and that they report when they are prepared to report—that they will not be compelled to report on any particular day.

Aid, JACKSON—This is not an ordinary case. What is the result of this thing? If we keep these station-houses, we have got to allow these Commissioners to build such houses as they choose, and then pay for them. The Legislature that we have been contending against have had their acts declared legal, and we are compelled to carry them out. The only way in which we could safely nullify their acts was to resign. I told the Beard so months ago, but the Board would not do that. One of the provisions of this act is that the Commissioners shall have our station-houses. If we do not give them these station-houses we have got to pay for others.

do not give them these station-deuses we have got to pay for others.

Aid. Monkguan—I do not wish to be understood as opposing that law. It is the law of the land; and although I have resisted it, as a law-abiding citizen I wish to obey it. That resolution involves an expenditure of something like \$500,000, which the city has to give to the Commissioners if it passes. We have no control over it, and I think a very able report ought to be made upon it. Give this property to these gentlemen, and they can sall it or do anything they mease with it.

please with it.

Ald. BLUNT—We have got the law here. The law Ald BLUST—We have got the law here. The law says this Common Council shall furnish them with Station-Houses and all necessary apparatus, and we can take it away from them at any time, and give them other houses when we choose. I hope the resolution will pass to night, and I hope the amendments will not pass. I supposed when this law was declared constitutional the Station-Houses would be given up immediately. I went this morning to take possession of the Fifteenth, but I found it locked up and the windows knocked out.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Police, to be reported on to-morrow evening, by a vote of 17 to 5.

On Ald. Blust's Resolution surrendering the Station-Houses to the Commissioners.

vote of 17 to 5.

On Ald. Blant's Resolution surrendering the Station-Houses to the Commissioners.

The following resolution was offered by Ald. Blant: Whereas. The Metropolitan Police bill passed the Legislature April 18, 1857, suthorizing a change in the police laws of this city, and as the same was declared by his itonor the Mayor, after consulting with able counsel, to be unconstitutional; and as he requested the New-York Police Commissioners to with hold their action until the same had been declided by the Courts, and as his Henor agreed, in case the law was declared constitutional, to cooperate with them in carrying out the laws; and Wherea. By the 14th section of said law the Common Council is bound to furnish a sufficient number of Station-Houses for the accommodation of the Police, and as this law has been declared constitutional and binding on the city, he it therefore Resolved. That the Police Station-Houses used by the Manicipal Police, together with all the telegraphic apparatus attached to the same, he and are hereby placed at the disposal of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, in accordance with the law before mentioned.

After a few lines had been read,
Ald. COULTER said: As the substance of that has been acted upon, I move that the further reading be suspended and the resolution be referred to Committee on Police.

Ald, BUNNT—I move that the resolution be adopted. It is different from the other.

The PRESIDENT, however, decided that the vote must be taken on the reference, and it was referred—15 to 7.

The following resolution was also offered by Ald. RUNT.

The following resolution was also offered by Ald.

The following resolution was also offered by Ald.
BLUNT:
Whereas, The law passed April 15, 1857, known as the Metropolitan Police bill, has been declared by the Court of Appeals to be constitutional and binding on the city; and,
Whereas, The leth section of said law requires the Common Council to forwish the Metropolitan Police with Station-Houses and other necessary accommodation; and, whereas, the Police Station-House in the Fifteenth Ward is now locked up and used for no purpose whatever. Be it, therefore,
Resofred, That the Station-House in the Fifteenth Ward be, and it is hereby ordered to be placed at the disposition of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, to be used by them for the Metropolitan Police of the Fifteenth Ward.
After a few lines had been read
Ald. Adams said—This seems to me to be the same thing. I move that the reading be suspended and it be referred to the Committee on Police.
Ald. BLUNT—I will say something on that.
PRESIDENT—The call is ordered.
The resolution was referred by a vote of 15 to 7.
The Board adjourned to Tuesday, 7th inst.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN. BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board met at five o'clock, Monday, July 6, the President, Jonas N. Phillips, esq., in the Chair. Mr. W. H. Mansfield, who was elected a member of the Board at the last Fall election, appeared in the seat formerly occupied by him, after an absence of several months.

After the minutes were read and approved, the Board received and referred the following Petitions—Of John P. Nesmith and others for a sewer in Greenwich street, between Clarkson and Le Roy streets.

Of merchants and others doing business in West street, to compel the removal of certain squatters who

Of merchans and organization of certain squatters who have built sheds on the bulkheads.

Of Hose Co. No. 17 for new hose; of John Green and others, for a sewer in Thirty-sixth street, 100 feet west of Tenth avenue; of Engine Co. No. 44 to have their

others, for a sewer in Thirty-sixth street, 100 feet west of Tenth avenue; of Engine Co. No. 44 to have their house rebuilt.

Resolutions.—By Mr. HUGHES—Resolved, That Wm. Mackellar, Clerk of the Chief of Police, be, and he is hereby directed to retain in his custody the books, papers, and other personal property, belonging to the City of New York, and heretofere used in the Police Department, and to take all necessary and proper measures to preserve the same until further orders of the Common Council.

Resolved, Ttat Mr. Mackellar be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to employ two competent persons, at a salary not to exceed the amount heretofore paid to policemen, to assist him to write up and porfect the records of the Police Department, and to make up the semi-annual report of the doings of the Department to July 1, 1257, and that the expense of the same be paid out of the money raised for public purposes.

Mr. MANSFIELD moved to adopt. After a brief discussion, however, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Police.

By Mr. HASWELL—Whereas, Intelligence has been received of the sudden demise of the Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, late Secretary of the United States Government; and

Warros. The people of this State have been called upon to mourn the less of one of its statesmen, who has filled various offices of honor and trust, having twice been elected Governor of this State, as well as filling the important and responsible position of Secretary of War during the campaign of the Mexican War, the duties of which he discharged with credit to himself and fidelity to his country; therefore, be it.

Resolved, That the Common Council of the City of New-York do hereby join with their fellow-citizens in expressing their sorrow for the loss of one of our most valuable statesmen, whom fidelity to the charges intrusted to his care as Secretary of the United States in different capacities and as Governor of this State, merit the high approbation of all.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the Common Council transmit a c

bers of both Boards in place of the Committee, and in this form the resolution was adopted.

Pay of the Old Police.—By Mr. Boolle—Whereas, it is a matter of doubt with the late Municipal Police as to whether they will be remunerated for their services from the time they were last paid until the period of their disbandment, and masunch as the said men continued faithful in the discharge of their daty in the protection of the public peace life, and property, deeming that they were acting under the true meaning of the law, and our citizens received the benefit of their services; therefore, be it

Brisofred, That the Committee on Police examine into and report upon the circumstances, and communicate with the Controller, and advise as to the best means for the settlement and payment of the Police of the City lately disbanded.

Adopted.

A Foundling Hospital—By Mr. Haswell.—Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to consider and report their views upon the propriety of establishing a Foundling the settlement.

solved. That a Select Committee be appointed to consider an report their views upon the propriety of establishing a Found ling Hospital in this city. Referred to the Aims-House Com RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

mittee.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

By Mr. FRANKLIS—

Whereas, By previous action of the Common Council, the request of the Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police for suitable accommodations for the police force under their direction was declined by a majority vote, acting under the instructions of distinguished counsel; and

Whereas. By the decision of the Court of Appeals the validity of the bill establishing a Metropolitan Police is clearly established; and

Whereas, it is inexpedient that the city should be called upon to pay for two sets of police property; therefore.

Recoloed. That all the Station-Houses and property therein situated belouging to the city, and all police accontenuents fairgraphic apparatus and other property istaly in use by the Police. Department of this city, be given into the possession and for the meaning the state of the Depart of the Metropolitan Police is the Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police is the Board of Commissioners so desire, until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Mr. Franklis moved to amend by referring the subject to the Committee on Police. He denied the statement contained in the first section of the preamble that this Board had declined to furnish accommodations to the Metropolitan Police; such a request had been made and had been referred to the Committee on Police, and that Committee had not yet reported.

Mr. Warner said that he had differed with many of his friends in the estimate of the Metropolitan Police bil, he believing that it was calculated to take away

from this city sime of its rights to self-government. But that build had been pronounced to be constitutional by the Court of Appeals, and it was now binding upon the m. The Metropolitae Police was now the only pelice in the city, and upon that body they were demendent for the protection of their lives and property. This being the case, it was the duty of the Common Council to afford the Metropolitan Police every facility in its power for the effectual performance of their duties as required by law. He hoped that the subject world not be referred, but that in view of the exigency in which the city was now placed, it would be acted agent to night.

pen to night.
Mr. Paritures said that be regarded the statement outsined in the first section of the preamble as a suppler upon this Board, as it was without foundation

siander upon this Board, as it was without foundation in fact.

Mr. FRANKLIN said that in drawing the bill, he labered under the impression that the Board had taken direct action upon the matter, and had declined to grant the request. He was glad to learn that this was a misapprehension, and he would cheerfully withdraw the first section.

Mr. PHILLIPS, resuming, said that he was as a general thing in favor of a reference of all matters to their appropriate Committee; to do so in this instance, however, would cause a delay which he thought, in view of all the circumstances, the facts of which the members were as familiar with as he, and be impolitic. But as the subject could not be voted upon the same evening under the charter, he moved that it lie on the table, from which it could be called on Wednesday rest. To enable Mr. Warner to speak, however, Mr. Phillips withdrew his motien to lay on the table.

Mr. Warner said that he saw no reason why the paper could not be acted upon and adopted this night. It involved the appropriation of no money. The police property had already been paid tor, and there was no need of a delay would be otherwise unnecessary. He moved, therefore, as a substitute, with the view of its immediate adoption, the following:

Resolved. That the Station-Houses and other police apparatus apperiations to the City and County of New York be, and the same is hereby transferred to the keeping and ase of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners until otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

A motion was made that the substitute to referred

A motion was made that the substitute to referred the Police Commissioners.

Mr. Brady moved that the Committee be instructed

Mr. McCahill asked why the Committee could not Mr. McCanill. asked why the commerce could be report to-morrow evening on the papers which were already before them involving the same matters?

Mr. Jones hoped that the reference would prevail. Thus far this Board had conformed to law in its letter

Thus far this Board had conformed to law in its letter and spirit, though in the Board there was a preponderating majority against these usurping laws of the Legislatne. But in the action they should take they should not be hasty. The proposition involved the possession of 22 Station-Houses, beside other property of great value. An important element which should be considered in connection with this matter, was the fact that the Station-Houses were pledged to the persons who held the city's bonds.

Mr. WARKER said that the proposition did not involve the title to the property, but the use. It was only to loan the property to the Metropolitan Police (as the city was obliged to furnish accommodations) until such times as the Common Council might otherwise direct.

wise direct.
Mr. Jones in further remarks animadverted Mr. Jones in further remarks animadverted strongly on the Metropolitan Police, accusing them of inefficiency and cowardice on Saturday and Sunday. He regarded the riots in the Sixth Ward as but the off-hoot of the scrimmages common to that vicinity and especially on the 4th of July, which he said could have been easily quested if the Metropolitan police had dene their duty as officers. And when a proposition was made to pass the property of the city into the persession of such men as were at the head of the Metropolitan Police, men whose antecedents were of the worst kind and one of whom had instituted the infancous pipe-laying system in the polities of this city, he thought it would be well for them not to act hastily.

Mr. BRADY, in reply, adverted to the causes which Mr. Brady, in reply, adverted to the causes which prevented the Metropolitan Police from being able to quell the disturbances in the Sixth Ward, most of which, he said, could be traced to the spirit of rebellion which has been engendered among the people by the example of resistance to the laws which they had witnessed in men in high places; beside which, the new force was as yet imperfectly organized, and good care had been taken to prevent the Metropolitan Police from availing themselves of the aid which the police telegraph would have afforded them, had it been at their disposal, by locking up the old Station-Houses by orders of the Mayor.

After some further discussion the subject was referred to the Police Committee with instructions to report on Wednesday evening.

The following communication from the Mayor was then read:

then read:
MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, June 6, 1857.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, June 6, 1857.

To the Hon. the Board of Aldermen:

Gentlemen: It has been decided that at least one of the outrageous and tyrannical acts of the Legislature is valid. The Court of Appeals declares the bill creating a Metropolitan Police district not to be repugnant to the letter of the Constitution, and hence to be obeyed and respected by the authorities and people of New-York. By this decision, the heretofore supposed guaranties of the Constitution, which seemed to zecure to the people of the several counties, cities, towns and villages the right of representative local government, can be avoided or nullified by combining two or more counties and thus forming new political divisions of the State. If this is the true interpretation of the Constitution, that instrument should be amended before all muticipal power shall be consolidated in the hands of the unscrupulous regency now dominant in the State Government; and it behooves the authorities and people of New-York to throw themselves upon the justice and sympathies of their brethren of the State in order to obtain a redress of grievances. If the Empire City can be thus struck down by the bold tyranny of a profto obtain a redress of grievances. If the Empire Ci can be thus struck down by the bold tyranny of a procan be thus struck down by the bold tyranny of a profigate Legislature, other cities, and then towns and villages may be likewise subjugated. If the wealth of this metropolis has excited the avarice, its numbers the partizan desires, and its anti-Abolition proclivities the hatred of the ruling dynasty at Albany, other communities with like advantages may fall a prey to like designs. Independent of consideration for their own homestead rights, surely the people of the State cannot be indifferent spectators to this absorption and humiliation of this noble city. I am configure they will listen to our appeal and respond to fall a prey to like designs. Independent of consideration for their own homestead rights, surely the people of the State cannot be indifferent spectators to this absorption and humiliation of this noble city. I am confident they will listen to our appeal and respond to our demands for aid. Let our brethren of the interior look upon us as now representing a Government almost hopelessly prostrated; indeed, with little or no Government of our own creation. Deprived of the rights of electing our principal rulers, and those elective short by legislative curtaiments of authority and official dignity, we are reduced indeed to a pitiful vassalage, dependent upon a foreign power who appear to govern but to plunder and despise. And the new State Police régime inaugurated in scenes of rapine, riots and bloods hed, is apparently without capacity or will to keep the peace, preserve the lives or protect the property of the citizens. Those necessary and hitherto peacefully executed functions of civil government seem to require a standing military force to enforce their execution. To this condition have we can at last—the result of the State usurpation upon our municipal rights—that we have no redress except by appeal to that higher court of popular suffrage, which sconer or later must "review the reviewers." Therefore it is that I recommend an address to our brethren of the interior, calling upon them to aid usin this hour of our deepest need, and to stand by us in a determined effort to restore to the Government of the State its ancient integrity, and to the people of this city their chartered rights and the consequent available inherent privileges of self-government.

The Fifty Fifth Regiment.—A resolution was effered to apprepriate \$500 for the purchase of a stand of colors for the Fifty Fifth Regiment. Referred.

A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel in reference to a resolution of inquiry as to whether the two sections of the existing charter cofficted. The opinion of the Counsel was that they did not

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

MONDAY, July 6.—Sup. STEERS in the chair.

The Police Estimate.—Sup. BLUST moved to take from the table the communication received some time since from the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, being the estimate of expenditures for the new police. The paper was taken up, and on motion of Sup. BLUST the subject was referred to the Committee on County Officers. Sundry advertising and other small bills were passed, and the Board adjourned to Thursday.

EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.

The Court is the Common Pleas Court room.

Present Commissioners Kerr, Hackett and Holmes.

The following is the list of the applications:

Udopho Wolfe, Nr. 22 Beaver street, store—approved; \$20

Stephen Burkhater, No. 220 Greenwich street, store—approved; \$40

Wm. A. Alhro, No. 254 Grand street, store—approved; \$40

Chester Briggs, No. 550 Breadway, store—approved; \$40

Chester Briggs, No. 550 Breadway, store—approved; \$40 EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.

Ariel B. Mills, No. B Greenwich street, store approved; Wm. Knapp. No. 266 Washington street, store-approved:

Simons & Newkirk, No. 257 Washington street, store—approved; \$40.
Charles Snyder, No. 476 Eighth avenue, store—approved. Richard Tettley, No. 528 Sixth avenue, inn—approved; \$30.
Robert Fatle (application of June 19)—bond approved; \$40.
Armand Hanfield, No. 220 Grand street, inn—approved; \$40.
Armand Hanfield, No. 520 Broadway, inn—approved; \$30.
Flatt B. Reed, No. 620 Broadway, inn—approved; \$30.
Flatt B. Reed, No. 620 Broadway, inn—approved; \$30.
Antoine Mataran, 21 Berkman street, inn—approved; \$30.
Antoine Mataran, 21 Berkman street, inn—approved; \$30.
Squire Marshal, No. 591 Hudson street, inn—approved; \$30.
Juseph Moeach, No. 140 William street, inn—approved; \$30.
Valentine Bennar, No. 1 Avenue A, Inn—approved; \$30.
Valentine Bennar, No. I Avenue A, Inn—approved; \$30.
Michael Phelan, corner of Tenth street and Broadway, inn—approved; \$30.
Joseph Levesill, No. 245 West, Thirty 56th street, inn—approved; \$30.

opproved: \$30. Joseph Levesill, No. 248 West Thirty-fifth street, inn-a pacted: \$30.

David D. Curry, No. 154 Church street, intr-papers resolved to be taken into consideration.

David D. Curry, No. 154 Church street, inn—spapers reserved to be taken into consideration.

Louis Schwart, jr., 443 Broome street, inn—approved; 534.

Radolpho Standinger, No. 15 Broodway, inn—approved; 535.

Samuel Kellinger, No. 8 Union-square, inn—approved; 535.

Charles Ritcher, No. 155 Secord avenue, inn—approved; 530.

Jacob Tartter, No. 55 Franklin street, inn—approved; 530.

Jacob Tartter, No. 51 Franklin street, inn—approved; 530.

Desirie Culot, No. 25 White street, inn—approved; 530.

Desirie Culot, No. 25 White street, inn—approved; 530.

John J. Culler, No. 237 Hudson street, inn—approved; 530.

Wm. Eginton, No. 149 Fulton street, inn—approved; 530.

The Board adjourned till this afternoon at 2 o'clock,

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL. The Beard field a regular meeting last evening, Ald.

The Beard field a regular meeting last evening, and Pienson in the chair.

A communication was received from the Mayor vetoing the resolutions of the Board forbidding the use of steam in Atlantic street. He states that in the present position of the question as between the city and Railread Company a solemn agreement having been entered into, and that agreement rational field and sanctioned by the Legislature, the Common Council acting in good faith and for the benefit of the city at large, conterring to the Railroad Company rights long enjoyed by them for a reasonable consideration, it seems to me that the plain principle of justice requires that no act of the City Govern

"of justice requires that no act of the City Governa" ment should in any way tend to the disturbance of "that agreement." The communication was filed.

The Mayor also submitted a communication recommending that the police property of the city be given up to the Metropolitan Police Commissioners forthwith.

Ald. VAN BRUNT offered the following resolution to Add. Van Bruxy offered the following resolution is compection therewith:

Resolved, That the proper officers be authorized and directed to famish for the use of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners the Station-Houses and other property now used for police purposes, subject to its use for the benefit of said city, as provided for in the act of the Legislature relating thereto.

Atter a slight discussion the resolution was adopted—30 Yeas to I Nay.

A remonstrance was presented against the recrection of stables destroyed by fire in the Eleventia Ward recently.

Ald. Schols said it was an outrage to permit the recrection of these stables. They were a nuisance to

Ald. Schols said it was an outrage to permit the recrection of these stables. They were a nuisance to the neighborhood, and should not be permitted to exist. He referred to the large number of cows kept upon the premises, to the diseased animals which were kept there, and to the deleterious nature of the milk which was distributed among the citizens.

A motion to reconsider the former action of the Board was carried, and the subject was referred to the Health Committee.

The rules having been suspended, Ald. Van Brunt offered the following resolutions:

The rules having been suspended, Ald. Van Brunt offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Controller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the City of Brooklyn in the amount of all moneys new in the treasury applicable to pay of policemen and police officers, as heretofore appropriated for the year 1887.

Resolved, That the Treasurer of the City of Brooklyn be directed, on receipt from the Controller of the warrant above mentioned, to draw from their several places of deposit the moneys applicable to the pay of policemen for 1857, and pay the same over to the State Treasurer, in accordance with sec. 37, chap. 559, Laws of State of New-York.

The subject was referred to the Finance Committee for report at the next meeting.

THE TURE

UNION COURSE, L. I.-TROTTING-Saturday, July

wagons and driver. agons and driver.

D Walton's b. m. Jane received forfeit.

Owner, B. G. Ripton, puddforfeit.

Same Day—Match \$200; mile heats, best 3 in 5, in

Owner B. g. paid forfeit.
Owner R. g. received forfeit.
FORDHAM—RUNNING RACE—Same Day—Purse,

CITY ITEMS.

THE FIREWORKS TO-NIGHT.—The exhibition of fireworks intended for the Fourth of July, but postpened or account of the inclemency of the west will be made on Tuesday evening at the following places, at each of which the bands mentioned will

perform:

City Hall Park, music by Bodworth's band.

Madison square, music by Noll's 7th Regiment band.

Tompkins square, music by Whitworth's band.

Mount Norris square, music by Yorkville band.

Hamilton square, music by Tompell's band.

Fifty-ninth street, Broadway, music by Washington band.

Jackson square, music by the Bind band.

Grand street, East Broadway, music by Hill's band.

Second street and Houston, music by Wannemaker's band.

Pettery, music by Whitworth's band.

Mission square, music by——.

The principal display will be in the Park.

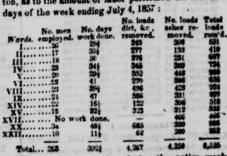
NIELO'S GARDEN.-Signorina Rolla appeared last night in La Sylphide, and was received with enthusiastic applause, and a large number of bouquets were thrown to her. She met with an unpleasant accident, which was, happily, attended by no serious consequences. In the course of one of her dances her foot slipped, and she fell at full length on the stage. She was assisted to her feet by M. Paul Brilliant, and at once resumed the ballet, with more even than her usual spirit, amid loud cheers.

CRICKET .- To-morrow (Wednesday) the return match between the Second Eleven of the St. George's Club and the Yorkers Club will be played at Hobokes. Wickets will be pitched at 10 o'clock.
On Monday, the 13th inst., eleven of the New-York

and St. George's Club will play eighteen of the Albany, Utica, Syracuse and Rochester, at Albany. This will probably be an exciting and closely-contested match, as the men engaged in it are all first-class players.

THE SACHIMS ON THE LATE GOV. MARCY .- The Tammany Society or Columbian Order met at Tammany Hall last night, Daniel E. Delavan, Grand Sachem, presiding. The decease of the late statesman was alluded to in touching terms, and Messrs. Wm. D. Kennedy, Peter B. Sweepy, Elijah F. Purdy, Isaac V. Fowler and Gideon J. Tucker were appointed a committee to draft resolutions appropriate to the occasion. The Society then adjourned.

THE STREETS.—The following is an abstract of the Report of the Street Inspectors to City Inspector Mor-ton, as to the amount of labor performed for the five



The state of the weather during the est will account for the small amount of work done.

Work is to be commenced this morning on the